

# BRITAIN SPURNS NAZI OFFER

## Poll Tax Receipts Here Total 5,300; State Strength Up

Compares With 4,750 for  
Hempstead in 1938  
Election Year

## VOTERS LISTS CLOSE

## Arkansas' Poll Tax Dead- line Expired Midnight Last Saturday

The voting strength of Hempstead county in the 1940 primary election will be 5,300, Deputy Sheriff Frank Ward announced from the sheriff's office at Washington Tuesday.

This compares with 4,750 poll tax receipts issued last year. The deadline for obtaining receipts expired at midnight Saturday.

State Total Gains  
LITTLE ROCK —(AP)—Supt. J. O. Goff Tuesday announced poll tax receipts of 25,925 in 66 counties before the deadline last midnight Saturday—an increase of about 10,000 over the number sold in the same counties the past year.

State officials revised upward their predictions on poll tax receipts with most forecasting that 350,000 had been obtained before the Saturday midnight deadline receipts entitling them to vote in the 1940 democratic primary election.

At the primary August, 1938, there were 37,377 valid poll taxes outstanding.

A tabulation by Comptroller J. O. Goff Monday night of reports from 44 of 75 counties showed 216,167 receipts sold this year compared to 201,555 for the same counties last year.

The 1939 legislature set the poll tax deadline back from June 14 to October 1 despite assertions of opponents that the change would disfranchise many citizens who would not become adults before the new law.

Deputy Comptroller J. Bryan Sims said eight of the 41 counties depleted their stocks of receipts issued by the state auditor before the deadline Saturday and that he had authorized county collectors to accept payments and issue receipts on other paper.

"They called in here to report that their offices were crowded with persons wanting to pay poll tax and that their printed forms were exhausted," Sims said. "I took the position those persons should not be disfranchised because the collectors were out of regular receipts."

When supplies ran low Saturday afternoon, State Auditor J. Oscar Humphrey, who distributes the receipt forms, advised collectors that they might accept the \$1 tax from citizens, submit to Goff's force at midnight a list of those paying in this manner and that valid receipts would be mailed when a complete checkup was made.

The counties Sims listed as following this procedure were Green, Lafayette, Lee, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Pope and Saline.

## Rev. C. B. Wyatt to Direct Choir

## First Methodist Revival Will Continue for Two Weeks

Organization for the revival at First Methodist church was completed Monday night with the arrival of Rev. C. B. Wyatt, who will be director of the choir and in charge of the young people's work. The first meeting of the young people will be held Tuesday night at 8:45, while the services will begin at 7:30.

An unusually large crowd for a Monday night met the Rev. Kenneth L. at both the morning and evening services. His sermon for the 12th day dealt with Paul's association, grace and love.

A character delineation of the men were directly denoted, the men were directly denoted, the men were directly denoted.

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## Soviet Raw Materials Aren't Enough for Nazis, Experts Say

Russia Hasn't Much Surplus, and Isn't Likely to Pinch  
Own People to Help Out Warlike Germans

WASHINGTON — Commerce department officials cannot see where Germany could draw heavily on abundant Russia for war materials.

Reasons given are:

1. Germany hasn't the money to pay for them.
2. Russia does not have much surplus to export.
3. Germany, even in peace times, could not make machinery deliveries, Russia's main need, on time.

Shrouded in mystery is the question whether Russia, for political reasons, will do without important goods herself in order to create a surplus to ship to Germany on credit. Her non-aggression alliance does not call for that sort of treatment. Further, it is doubtful, as viewed here, whether it would be a smart thing for Russia to deprive her own economy of necessities in order to help Germany.

A Trifle  
Even in peace times the above factors steadily choked off trade between Germany and Russia. Germany lately made an effort to revive it by offering Russia agreed to take it out in machinery and pay back over a seven-year period. In turn, Germany was to buy a corresponding amount of Russian goods it needed.

But even if the agreement is carried out promptly and the exchange of goods effected, 200,000,000 marks is only about \$80,000,000 a trifling sum in international trade.

The difficulty lies in several directions. Russia already has bought whole factories at a time. The first five-year plan in Russia was largely implemented by German machinery.

Appeal cases from Hope municipal court and J. P. courts were set for Thursday of this week.

The regular criminal docket will begin next Monday.

Civil cases are expected to be heard the balance of this week, beginning at 9 a. m. Wednesday.

## Three Grass Fires Tuesday Afternoon

Three grass fires, which had gotten out of control, sent the Hope Fire Department on three runs within a period of an hour and 20 minutes Tuesday afternoon. No damage resulted at any of the fires.

The first alarm at 1 o'clock sent the fire truck to Shover and East Division streets; the second at 2 o'clock was at 308 East Second street; and the third at 2:20 o'clock was at 600 South Walnut.

Firemen urged citizens to use precaution in burning trash as flames whipped by wind easily spread over dry grass a hazard at this season of the year.

## Bond Referendum Petitions Upheld

Secretary of State Holds  
Them Sufficient for  
1940 Vote

LITTLE ROCK —(AP)—Secretary of State C. G. Hall Tuesday held sufficient the petitions to refer Governor Bailey's 100-million-dollar bond refunding act to the voters at the 1940 general election.

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## CRANIUM CRACKERS

Famous Army Leaders  
By their words and their deeds, certain army leaders have become outstanding during wars. Can you identify these?

1. Who said, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," and what famous revolutionary battle?

2. What famous general, because President of the United States?

3. What army commander defeated Napoleon at Waterloo?

4. What U. S. general was a newspaper columnist?

5. What one-eyed general became premier of France?

Answers on Page 1

## Senator Logan of Kentucky Dies, and Senate Recesses

65-Year-Old Kentuckian  
Succumbs to Heart  
Attack Tuesday

## DEBATE POSTPONED

Majority Leader Barkley  
Moves Recess, Respec-  
ting Death

WASHINGTON —(AP)—The unexpected death of Senator Marvel Logan, of Kentucky, took one of President's supporters from congress Tuesday, and made probable an interruption in the tense struggle over neutrality legislation.

The 65-year-old Democrat, who had been a member of the senate since 1921, died of an heart attack early in the morning.

The senate struggle over the nation's policy toward the war in Europe was halted temporarily on news of Logan's death.

Tuesday's session lasted but a few minutes, ending after Majority Leader Barkley announced an adjournment would be taken out of respect to his 65-year-old fellow Kentuckian.

Logan on Attack  
WASHINGTON —(AP)—Senate debate to determine whether this country should lift its ban upon arms sales to belligerents began Monday with Senator Pittman (Dem., Nev.) declaring that the embargo act gave unfair aid to Germany and Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), warning that repeal would put the United States into war.

Before crowded galleries, the 67-year-old Nevada quietly stated the administration's case and Borah replied with a vigor that belied his 71 years.

Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared at the outset that the proposal to repeal the arms ban and place all trade with belligerents upon a 90-day credit-and-carry basis was "the most important legislation that has ever been proposed to Congress."

"The present world situation was the gravest in history, he said, and "we as the representatives of a peace-loving democratic people have no right to refuse to take into consideration that such war, or a war that develops out of it, may not some day be brought to the gateway of our own country."

"The maintenance of the embargo is discrimination in favor of Germany, because it prevents Great Britain which is surrounded by water, from purchasing in our market, arms, ammunition and implements of war, while Germany, being a land power, has access to arms, ammunition and implements of war that may be manufactured in Russia, Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia and other countries."

Borah, who years ago led the successful fight against American entry into the League of Nations, declared:

"We will be in the war from the time the machinery is set in motion which carries these instrumentalities (arms and munitions) to the seat of war."

Referring to the legislation's provision that belligerent purchasers of American goods must take title to them before they are shipped, and transported in non-American vessels, Borah said it had been argued that Americans no longer would invest in the combatants.

"It does not seem to me quite so simple," he continued. "If a manufacturing plant, we will say, is located at Wilmington, Del., engaged in shipping munitions to Great Britain, will the antagonists, belligerents, wait until title has passed?"

"Will not every munitions manufacturing plant, every arsenal in the United States, be spotted for destruction? Will they wait until the cargo is in course of shipment to plant the dynamite to drop the bomb, to destroy the shipper? It will bring the war into our very midst."

Borah could not see how this country, once having changed its law to permit rates which he said would automatically go to France and England, could refuse ultimately to send its aid to their aid also.

Cities Loss of U. S. Lives  
Pittman contended that the proposed neutrality law amendments would provide the best possible guarantee against the country's entrance into the war because it would place into the hands of the United States the power to cut off the flow of munitions and shipping on the high seas. He pointed out that existing neutrality law contained no provision against American ships carrying goods other than arms, ammunition and implements of war to the combatants, and asserted it was the loss of American lives in the destruction of shipping that led this country into the World war.

Approximately 200,000,000 pieces of iron are used annually by Pullman car makers.

## A Thought

Dear to death by a telephonic message. — Shakespeare.

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## Should U.S. Repeal Embargo on Arms? "Yes", Thomas; "No", Nye

Helps Neutrality Says One; Road to War Says Other

By ELBERT D. THOMAS  
U. S. Senator from Utah  
Written Exclusively for NEA Service

The President has called a special session of Congress, but he has not told the public yet exactly what he has called it for.

It is assumed that he will have recommendations for modification of the present so-called neutrality act. Until we see those recommendations, if they are coming, no one can speak definitely about them.

In the first place, since there is a major war in Europe, we have not the declaration of America's neutrality came not as a result of the Neutrality Act of 1937 but as a result of the law of nations and the law of war. There are domestic statutes and American custom beginning with Washington's first proclamation of neutrality.

After the President had issued a proclamation of neutrality, then it was necessary for him to invoke the embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1937. This was done in a second proclamation.

Some persons have asked why it was that the President had to invoke the neutrality act in the face of the European situation when he did not invoke it in the face of the Asiatic situation. One can give this simple answer.

Asiatic Conflict Presents Problem  
The President did proclaim our neutrality in the European situation. He did not in the Asiatic one. It would be thoroughly inconsistent for the President not to find that war exists in the world after he had proclaimed the United States neutral in the war. I tell this simple story to lay a back ground for what I think is a constructive approach.

The act of 1937 commences with the words "Whenever the President shall find that there exists a war, a constructive embargo law, instead of starting there, might start: "Whenever the President shall have proclaimed the neutrality of the United States," he shall or may do certain things.

Thus it would not be war that would bring the invocation of an embargo but it would be our declaration of neutrality. That places the embargo act where it should be in relation to a domestic situation and it leaves the question about whether we are to be neutral or not solved.

There would no longer be, as there is now as the result of the two proclamations, any doubt that the primary objective of the American nation would be to remain neutral, and by remaining neutral I mean to keep out of active participation in war. This makes it possible for America to be allowed all freedom of action as long as she remains within the realm of international law and levies her actions in regard to domestic law definitely in the domestic field.

Would Prohibit Foreign Loans  
Within the present neutrality act the following things should be preserved:

1. The Munitions Control Board should remain much as it is serving as it does, the nation in capacities other than the one in relation to the act which established it.

2. The floating of foreign loans for war purposes should be prohibited.

3. Americans should be prohibited from traveling on belligerent ships or at least given notice that they are traveling at their own risks.

If the present neutrality act went no farther than this I believe that America would be able to keep out of war as a neutral, just as long as she wished. She could still be a controlling factor in maintaining neutral right and working for a better order during peace times.

The American people are more want of today in their desire to stay out of war than they were during the World War before 1917. We know today from experience that nothing would be gained for us or for the world by our becoming a combatant.

Repeal of Embargo  
All of the above of course mean that I should like to see the arms embargo provisions in the present neutrality act repealed. I advocate this primarily because I believe that our neutrality under international law and the laws of war is stronger without them than it is with the domestic embargo provisions. I believe so because ours is the only neutral country with a law like ours.

I should prefer to conclude with an appeal to each and every citizen, because the above suggestion, though it should, that we would be better off without it simply by using international law and domestic law as our guide. I do hope that do not believe it essential that all American property be kept off the high seas as is contemplated under the broadest interpretation of the act.

See Road in More War Loans  
And now come the President with an urgent appeal in what he has declared to be "limited emergency" to authorize the arms embargo and make our embargo for export on a cash and carry basis. At one and the same time we are given to understand that of course we are going to stay out of Europe's war.

A very few weeks of the cash and carry plan will fund the nation confronted with the need of warring the

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## Pledges of Nazi Chiefs Worthless Chamberlain Says

Labor and Liberal Parties  
Agree With Britain's  
Premier

## SILENCE IN ROME

Italians Won't Move for  
Peace—Russia Again  
Reaches Out

LONDON, Eng. —(AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared Tuesday Britain would "examine and test" any German peace proposals, but added:

"No mere assurances from the present German government can be accepted by us."

Britain and France, the prime minister told a willy-churing House of Commons, will not yield to what he termed a "scurvy yield threat" of Soviet-German collaboration.

"No threat ever will induce this country to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle," he said.

The prime minister's speech retorted to the German-Russian agreement which partitioned Poland and made a peace gesture in which the alternative was a Nazi-Soviet "consolidation."

Chamberlain declared "no mere assurance" from the German government could be accepted because that government "too often in the past have proved their undertakings are worthless when it suits them they should be broken."

Nobody wants war "for one unnecessary day," he asserted, adding that the British and French people, however, were "determined" to secure in a rule in which violence shall cease, and in which the word of governments—once pledged—must henceforth be kept.

Chamberlain bitterly assailed the Russian-German statement that if the Western powers refused peace offers they must bear the war guilt.

Labor and Liberal party leaders concurred.

No Italian Move  
ROME, Italy. —(AP)—Well-informed Italian quarters said Tuesday it was unlikely Foreign Minister Count Ciano conversations with Adolf Hitler would lead to any immediate peace move on Italy's part.

They said the Italian government would not lend itself to a futile gesture which promised no success under present conditions.

They asserted it was difficult to conceive of any German proposals which might be acceptable to France and Britain.

Russia Reaches Out  
MOSCOW, Russia. —(AP)—A strong hint that Soviet Russia is preparing to make demands for military and naval bases upon Finland as well as the smaller Baltic states was given Tuesday in the government newspaper Izvestia, which gave the first intimation of Russia's decision to march into Poland last month.

New German "Peace"  
BERLIN. —(AP)—Germany, reassured by alliances and pacts with Italy and Soviet Russia, has started what is officially termed a "broad-minded" peace offensive, which may culminate in Adolf Hitler's Reichstag address this week. Nazis said Monday it would require an equally broad-minded acceptance to state of a world war even now; laughing about the details would do no good.

Premier Mussolini was regarded by Germany as having rendered a historic contribution to European peace thus far by his efforts to locate the conflict. From the fact that his foreign minister, Count Ciano, was involved here suddenly to learn all about the German-Russian relations, observers regarded it as certain that Mussolini kept busy with the Reichstag convocations in elucidating the German position, once more to Britain and France. Date of the Reichstag meeting still is to be announced.

Latvia "Next" for Soviet  
MOSCOW. —(AP)—Soviet Russia Monday intensified diplomatic efforts to consolidate her front positions in the Baltic. The Black sea and the Baltic.

While conducting negotiations with Finland, Foreign Minister Ciano, said Monday, he would not forget the Baltic states. He asserted that the Baltic states were a "natural" part of the Soviet Union.

DeQueen Boy, 20,  
Dies of Injuries

Roy Christian Was Hurt  
When Car Hit Horse  
He Was Riding

DeQUEEN, Ark. —Roy Christian, 20, son of Mrs. DeQueen, who suffered injuries on leg in an accident involving a car and a horse, died Monday at a local hospital.

He had been recovering from the injuries since he was brought to the hospital. He was a member of the DeQueen community, 12 miles from DeQueen.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the DeQueen church. Burial will be in the DeQueen cemetery.

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"I should like to see the arms embargo provisions in the present neutrality act repealed. I advocate this primarily because I believe that our neutrality is stronger under international law without them."



Senator Elbert D. Thomas

"If we are challenged, if we do have a stake in the European mess, let's be honest with ourselves and declare ourselves in, way in. But if we think we can be half in and half out, we only deceive ourselves."



Senator Gerald P. Nye

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## Cotton

NEW YORK. —(AP)—Cotton futures prices Tuesday at 10 a. m. were 10.01, ending at 10.01.











